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copious citations referring to and elucidating the many peculiar developments of the English Chancery system; thus giving a complete view of the history and present condition of Equity Procedure. The results of this fulness of treatment may be seen everywhere throughout the book.

There are some minor points in which this present edition might have been improved upon. The notes, during the years that have elapsed since the first issue of the book, have been loaded with such a plethora of additional cases, as to necessitate their being printed in very small, and therefore trying type. It might have been better if the work had been printed in four volumes, though this would, perhaps, have hindered its sale. The notes are also in a somewhat chaotic state, owing to the last editor having printed many of his notes as addenda to the original ones, though also incorporating a large number of cases in the text of the old notes. It would have been far better, though of course a great addition to the labor required, if the notes had been wholly recast, and all the new matter worked into them.

The general use of the West Co. Reporters, also, renders a double citation of cases almost essential now-a-days in any text book that aspires to a general audience; but this will be found to be rarely the case in this book. These blemishes, however, are but trifling compared with the real value of the work that Mr. GOULD has done in this edition; and DANIELL'S CHANCERY PRACTICE may be safely affirmed to be more than ever the one essential book, both for study and for practical use, in reference to the practice in Courts of Equity; indispensable alike to the student, the practitioner and the judge.

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THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. By  
CARMAN F. RANDOLPH. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.  
1894.

The importance of this work can hardly be overrated. If there is one subject in the field of law, which is more misunderstood than another, it is the right of eminent domain.

On the one hand, the law-abiding citizen, who wishes to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, denounces it as an unwarrantable invasion of the right of the individual; on the other, the socialist, who prefers to board at some one else's expense, denounces it as ineffectual to compass his grand end, the confiscation of the property of the industrious for the benefit of the lazy. Yet, if it did not exist, there could be no progress; if it were not limited, there could be no stability, and, therefore, equally no progress.

But the tendency is to overlook the limitations, and lay too great stress upon the power. Mr. RANDOLPH, in his preface, states the cardinal principle, that: "Private property exists; if it is taken for public use, it must be paid for." But in his investigations he has, doubtless, found that courts do not always remember that fact, especially if they are interested in the stock of the corporations which exercise the power, or are the happy possessors of passes therefrom. And it is to be regretted that he has not more sharply criticised the shameful injustice that has been repeatedly imposed upon the owners of land, paid for by their own labor, for the benefit of speculators, who never did an honest day's work in their lives. This omission robs his work of much of the value that his thorough, painstaking investigation of the subject has otherwise earned for it.

As a statement of what has been decided on the subject, the book leaves nothing to be desired. From the historical outline of the doctrine down to the brief general conclusions at the end of some of the chapters, there is scarcely an important case omitted, or a judge-made principle of law disregarded. But he has not given enough space to the reconciliation of the conflicting decisions. True, the task would be Augean; but, however, imperfectly performed, it would have earned our lasting gratitude. A full, dispassionate review of the cases, which assert that a trolley road is no additional burden to the fee; that a corporation may poison the water of a running stream to the lasting injury of perhaps a hundred land-owners, without bearing an iota of the burden; that a man is presumed to anticipate the building of a cable road,

with the same amount of prescience as the psalmist, when he wrote : " Their line is gone out into all the earth ; " and that a railroad may fill a man's house with the smoke of bituminous coal, with dust and cinders, and rock him to sleep with the gentle vibrations and dulcet notes of sixty-ton engines ; would have gone far to create a healthier sentiment on the part of the rising generation, though the elder, like Ephraim, is so far joined to its idols, that it is better to let it alone—to save costs and vexation of spirit.

The work, however, is admirably planned and executed, and contains a very fair presentment of general principles, though defective in censure of the misapplication of these principles ; and gives a clearer view of the law of eminent domain than any work hitherto published on that subject. Even, as it is, it will furnish an excellent instrument to open the eyes of a purblind court ; and it cannot be too highly praised as a text-book for study.

One excellent feature, which might be adopted with advantage by other writers, is the appendix of recent cases, decided since the writing of the text, thus bringing the decisions down to the time of going to press. There is also an appendix of constitutional provisions, which, when compared with the decisions, serves to strongly emphasize the futility of human hopes and efforts.

R. D. S.

CHAPTERS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By JOHN WESTLAKE, Q. C., LL.D. Cambridge, England : University Press ; New York : MacMillan & Co., Publishers. 1894. Price, \$2.60.

The author of this latest work upon the subject of international law is at present the Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge. Although not intended primarily for use as a text-book in the class room, it is evidently the outcome of investigations engaged in for the purpose of teaching international law to students. It is not a book which could be of much use to a practitioner when called upon to deal with an actual case involving the subject